

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 472.—VOL XVIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1851.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE DOWNFALL OF THE RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION

We scarcely anticipated, when we last addressed our readers, that the fall of the Ministry, which we foresaw to be approaching, was so near at hand. Since that time the Russell Administration has become a thing of history. It is quite defunct; and has died, not from sudden accident, and not of one malady—but of a complication of diseases defying remedy.

Lord John Russell made a statement to the House of Commons on Monday evening, in which he set forth, in his own fashion, the causes which immediately produced the catastrophe. First in importance was the debate on Mr. Disraeli's motion, calling upon the Government to take prompt measures for the relief of the distresses afflicting the owners and occupiers of land. "With a question of that kind," said his Lordship, "brought forward in hostility to the Government, at the very commencement of the session, and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice of his intention to make his annual statement of the financial position of the country, a majority amounting to fourteen only, could not but tend to weaken any Government." But the Government, though it might have expected a more adequate support on such a question, had itself to blame in a great degree for the weak and puny result. It was an error of judgment—a political folly—to have made mention in the Royal Speech

of the distresses of the agricultural interest, if nothing was intended for their relief. And if the Ministry was as fully convinced as it ought to have been, and is, that the clamours of the Protectionists—wretched when all around them were happy and prosperous—were not to be silenced by anything that the Legislature could do for them, to mention their distress in such a place as the Queen's Speech was wilfully to excite false hopes, and to lead to an impression that the system of Protection was not so utterly exploded but that it might be revived if its friends would exert themselves.

The next Ministerial rebuff was the success of the motion of Mr. Locke King for an extension of the suffrage—a motion deprecated and opposed by Lord John Russell. The promises of Parliamentary reform, made from time to time by his Lordship, have failed to satisfy the party for whose tranquillisation they were given; and the last promise which was made, immediately prior to the division on Mr. Locke King's motion, that Lord John Russell—if he had nothing more urgent on hand—and if he were quite in the humour—and if the Reformers behaved themselves properly in the interim—would, perhaps, condescend to show himself a Parliamentary reformer, to a small extent, in the Session of 1852, but not before—were received with a degree of merriment which could not be flattering to his self-esteem. The defeat upon that motion, coming so speedily upon the discouraging majority of fourteen upon the question of Agricultural Distress, was too much for the Government to

endure. "I was inclined to believe," said his Lordship, "that upon other measures, and on other incidental questions, we might meet with similar defeats; and I came to the conclusion that the Government was not in a condition to conduct satisfactorily the business of the country. I thought that it was a very dangerous course, and very disadvantageous to the country, that the Government should continue liable to defeats from time to time; having but a very small majority at any time, and therefore carrying on a kind of lingering existence for the greater part of the session to come." The results were, that his Lordship determined to resign; that his colleagues agreed in opinion with him on that point, if not in others; that her Majesty accepted their resignation; and that Lord Stanley was sent for.

But in alleging these two as the principal, if not as the only, causes of his sudden determination to throw up office, his Lordship—with a desire, no doubt to spare the feelings of his Chancellor of the Exchequer—omitted to state a circumstance that must have had considerable weight on his mind. The incredibly ridiculous Budget of Sir Charles Wood was sufficient of itself to damage the Ministry beyond remedy. With a large surplus—with a prosperous state of trade throughout the country—with every opportunity that a great financier, or even an average statesman could have desired, Sir Charles Wood deliberately made the very worst of it, and shipwrecked himself and his friends by a Budget that excited the disgust of all who were to be affected by it, and the deri-



EXTERIOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE, PALL-MALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



sion of everybody else. The Budget of 1850 was bad enough. In reference to that scheme, we remember having stated, last year, in this Journal, that Sir Charles Wood, "if he loved office, would have cause to regret that he did not know how to do a gracious, a popular, and a just thing when he had the opportunity, and that his colleagues would have cause to rue their determination to support him." All the faults of the Budget of 1850 were repeated and exceeded in that of 1851; and Sir Charles Wood, the most inefficient, as well as the most unpopular, Minister who ever held the important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer—at least, within living memory—gave the tottering Ministry the final blow, which destroyed its equilibrium, and shattered it to pieces. Lord John Russell said nothing on this point; but the facts are not the less notorious to the country.

The Pulpit Aggression Bill was, no doubt, another ill-flavoured ingredient in the cup of the Ministerial misery. It was a bill that pleased nobody. It went too far for the enemies of the Church of England—not far enough for its friends—and affronted all Ireland, without being effectual as a remedy against the mischievous priestly domination it was intended to restrain. In fact, upon the only great and paramount questions calling for discussion or for action, the Ministry were either without firm principles, or were too divided among themselves to give effect to them. Upon the Pulpit Aggression Bill they were not unanimous. Upon the question of Agricultural Distress they endeavoured to soothe an irritated party by a condolence, which had no other effect than to exasperate their opponents, or to excite mischievous expectations of impossible relief. Upon the question of Reform in Parliament, upon which a little honesty and decision of purpose would have done a great way, they played fast and loose, till the casual and tardy asseverations of the Premier that he was still a Reformer, excited no other feeling than ridicule in the minds of those whom he was anxious to propitiate. In the financial affairs of the country, the same desire of avoiding a straightforward and decisive course, and the same inclination to "be all things to all men" was apparent in their conduct. They coquetted with all parties, and pleased none. They had the chance of relieving industry from its burdens, of advancing knowledge, promoting health, and causing employment for the people, by the abolition of the Excise duties on paper and soap; they refused to take it. They had also the chance of modifying the Income-tax, and thus reconciling all the trades and professions of the country, and all the struggling middle classes, to their continuance in office; and they wantonly threw it away. They had a similar opportunity of making friends of all the towns, and a great portion of the rural population, by the unconditional abolition of the Window-tax; and they refused, and as if in the very madness of approaching dissolution, readily to avail themselves of it. In short, they were a Ministry of make-shifts from the beginning; and never were tolerated except from the fact that no other party was ready to take their place. There never was a Ministry that had nobler field for enlightened exertion than that which has just fallen. There never was a Ministry around whom a little honest energy would have rallied such hosts of friends and supporters; and it must be said, at the same time, that there never was a Ministry that so ruined itself by the rash boldness of its chief, where cautious prudence would have been the best policy, and by his timidity and procrastination, where courage and promptitude would have been the truest wisdom. Nor were the subordinates—with the single exception of Lord Palmerston—men of an intellectual calibre to supply the deficiencies of their leader. Under all the circumstances, the wonder is, not that it fell in 1851, but that such a Ministry should have lasted since 1846.

#### THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE.

This beautiful building, one of the most imposing additions to the series of modern Club-houses which adorn Pall Mall and its neighbourhood, was opened to the use of the members of the club on Tuesday; it having been for the greater portion of last week the admiration of immense numbers of visitors, who were admitted by tickets. In its exterior, as will be seen by our Engraving, the building is particularly rich in ornamental detail; the frieze, with its groups symbolic of the Army and the Navy, and the very fine pediment, the latter of which is avowedly borrowed from Sansone's Palazzo Corcoran at Venice; but it may rather be said to be a combination of that edifice, and another by the same architect, viz. the Library of St. Mark, of which the new part of the Carlton Club-house is all but a fac-simile. The rusticated basement, comprising a ground-floor and mezzanine, is, indeed, copied from the Cornaro, less judiciously, perhaps, than faithfully, the taste displayed in the design of the very best kind. The upper part of the structure bears very little resemblance to the original edifice for it; because, while the latter has two orders, an Ionic and Corinthian, of very sober character, the Club-house has only one—a Corinthian, with coupled columns in the south or Pall-Mall front, where there are six intercolumns, and with both coupled and single columns in the entrance front towards George-street, where there are nine intercolumns. This order is treated simply and to superb effect in St. Mark's Library, and its copy the Carlton, the entablature given to it being proportional not to the columns, but to the elevation generally, by means of a most exaggerated frieze and cornice, so that coupled columns become almost necessary to support such a mass, and, by being coupled, produce a corresponding degree of fullness below. Over the arched headings to the windows on the principal story are groups of naval and military symbols, weapons, and defensive armour, which add not only to the picturesque appearance of the whole. These windows assume the character of arcades, which, with their dressings, fill up the intercolumns. One unusual feature in club-house design is the recessed entrance loggia in the centre of the east or George-street front, which is formed by three open arches (very similar in character to those in the Strand front of Somerset-house), and is reached through the mezzanine. The building is crowned with a massive balustrade.

In our next week's Journal we purpose illustrating the interior of this Club-house; and, therefore, shall reserve our more detailed description till then, merely mentioning that the architects employed were Messrs. Smith and Parnell; and that, so far as the exterior was concerned, the builder was Mr. Trugo.

**DIPLOMATIC EXPENDITURE.**—The following reductions have been made in the expenses of the diplomatic service, to take effect from the 6th of April next:—There are to be in future but two British Ministers abroad with the rank of Ambassador, namely, at Paris and Constantinople; the Paris Embassy is reduced from £10,000 to £8,000 a year; the Madrid Mission is reduced from £6,000 a year and £500 for house-rent, to £4,000 and £700 house-rent; the Vienna Mission is reduced from £3,000 a year and £200 house-rent, to £2,000 a year and £900 house-rent; the Secretary of Legation at Vienna to have £2,000 instead of £3,000, hitherto paid to the Secretary of the Embassy. These reductions, in addition to the abolition of the Consul-General at Syria and Algiers, and other reductions already announced in the commercial department, will effect a considerable saving in the expenses of the Foreign Office.

**THE BUSINESS OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.**—A Parliamentary paper, printed on Saturday, at the instance of Mr. John Evans, contains a return of all matters disposed of in the Courts of Chancery in each year, from the 2nd of November, 1841, to the 2nd of November, 1850. The total number of matters disposed of in 1841 was 7325, viz. appeals and special motions, 2717; petitions, 2840; causes in equity, and other matters, 1768. The business appeared to have increased considerably since 1843. In the latter year, the total number of causes disposed of was 6872; and in 1844, 7539; 1845, 7484; 1846, 7725; 1847, 8232; 1848, 8382; 1849, 8757; 1850, 8255. The Accountant-General's return for the year ending the 1st October, 1850, states that the total amount disbursed out of the Suffer's Fee Fund in that year £137,355 5s. 9d., and that the stock accumulated was £23,505,225 13s. 7d.

The Glasgow Town Council have adopted a proposal for the improvement and more rapid collection of the mortality tables of that city. The expense of obtaining the additional information will be no more than 240 per annum.

During the years 1849 and 1850, the number of houses demolished in the different districts of Paris for the sake of improvements amounts to 323, of which the approach to the Hôtel de Ville comprises 88, those to the Louvre 58. The average price paid by the city to the owners for each metre: the total outlay amounted to 26,990,000 francs. The houses thus pulled down had formed about 4845 abodes or lodgings, occupied, at an average, by three persons each. This amounts, therefore, to an expulsion of 15,000 people from their dwellings.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The intelligence from our neighbours across the Channel is wholly devoid of interest this week, notwithstanding that it comprised within its seven days' span the anniversary of the Revolution of the 24th of February, which has passed over without any disturbance, either at Paris or in the provinces.

On Sunday (the day previous to the anniversary), a large number of students assembled with wreaths of *immortelles*, at the place de l'École de Médecine, and, after singing the Marseillaise, proceeded to the Place de la Bastille, where they shouted repeatedly, *Vive la République!* They then threw their wreaths over the railing, and quietly dispersed.

On the anniversary itself (Monday) the principal commemoration of the event in Paris took place in the churches, where religious services were celebrated, which were attended by the relatives of the slain, the surviving combatants, and members of the Socialist and Republican parties. Out of doors thousands thronged the Boulevards and the Champs Elysées, enjoying the weather, which was most delightful and exhilarating.

M. Crémieux presided over 150 representatives of advanced Republican opinions, who assembled at the Barrière du Maine, to assist at a banquet and listen to speeches in praise of the Republic. The party separated in quietness and good humour.

The committee appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the proposition for an amnesty to all the political prisoners condemned since February 24, 1848, have decided against taking it into consideration by 19 to 3. This result was produced by the statements of the Minister of the Interior, which were, were that the country was only apparently tranquil, and that secret societies were again in course of formation, and that combined efforts were once more making by the discontented and turbulent to effect disaffection through the country.

The expenses of keeping the French army at Rome are to be considerably reduced, the troops are to be limited to 10,000, and the horses to 1500; lower than these the Minister of Foreign Affairs thinks it impossible to go, without detracting from the dignity of the Republic. When the troops are to return home that Minister is not able to foretell, as the causes which led to their occupation of Rome have not yet entirely removed.

General Apik, the Ambassador at Constantinople, is to be removed to the Court of St. James's to fill the like office.

##### GERMAN STATES.

The conferences carried on by the representatives of the German States at Dresden, for the re-constitution of a central federal authority (both executive and legislative), "drag their slow length along" with all the characteristic national tediousness and uncertainty of practical progress.

The following propositions are said to have been submitted by Austria to Prussia, to be enforced regardless of the voice of the minor states, viz.:

1. That an Executive Board of nine votes be created, to be presided over by Austria.
2. That a Federal War-office be created under the Archduke Albert and the Prince of Prussia.
3. That a Legislative Board be instituted under the Presidency of Prussia.

With respect to the first proposition, Austria subsequently agreed to admit Prussia to the Presidency of the Executive Board, and that it should exercise alternately, or in rotation, by both of these States. The assent of Prussia being thus obtained to the projects of Austria, Prussia (together with Bavaria) has also consented to the reception into the Germanic Confederation of all the Austrian provinces, and Austria engages to defend this measure against the suggestions and jealousies of the foreign Powers.

The latest accounts are dated the 23d of February. On that day a plenary sitting of the Conference was held, and various and voluminous opinions and protests on and against the reports of the first and second committee were delivered by advocates and opponents of the various propositions. The sitting commenced at noon, and closed at half-past 4 p.m.; and its result was that a further term of fourteen days has been agreed upon, in which time the various states will provide further declarations or new propositions.

##### UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence this week from New York to the 13th ult. The bill to settle land claims in California has passed the Senate. A petition to Congress from the American Peace Society has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, who reported a resolution that it would be desirable for the Government of the United States to secure a provision in its treaties with other nations, for referring all future difficulties to the decision of umpires before the commencement of hostilities.

The *Jose Yrizar* says that Sir Henry Bulwer, it is probable, will shortly resign and return to England, on account of his infirm health.

The arrival in New Orleans of Gen. Quitman and the "Swedish Nightingale," the former of whom appeared to take his trial for the share he had taken in the Capture of the *Alabama*, is mentioned.

This arrival also brings advices from Mexico to the 16th of January. President Arista's inaugural address had been delivered, and his Cabinet appointed; Zanes being Minister of Foreign Relations; Robles, War and Marine; Payno, Treasury; Aguila, Justice.

##### WEST INDIES.

By the usual Royal Mail Packet, we have accounts from Jamaica to the 27th of January last. But they have been already anticipated by the intelligence we published in our Postscript last week.

Jamaica was comparatively free from cholera, with the exception of two districts, where it was still very bad. The cholera, however, was not a member of the Assembly, took place on the 17th of January. He was charged with the forgery of island cheques, and the jury being unable to agree, they were discharged. It is supposed means will be used to omit him from the Assembly. From the other islands there is no news of interest.

The cholera had again made its appearance in localities of Cuba, while in Cayenne (French Guiana) yellow fever was very generally and fatally prevalent. Amongst its victims were the Governor-General and the Primate Archbishop of the province.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**RELIEF TO THE WIND-BOUND MERCHANTMEN.**—The Admiralty have ordered the 60-gun screw line-of-battle ship *Hogue*, Captain Macdonough, to proceed from Cork to the chops of the Channel for the relief, with water and provisions, of the hawkeed vessels and of the *Albatross*, which are bound further ordered that in future the *Hogue* is to cruise in the chops of the Channel at all times when the wind has been blowing from the eastward for twenty-four hours.

**ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.**—The Ordnance Estimates for the next financial year (1851-52) show a gross increase of £2,111,467, or £22,920 less than the charge for the present year ending on the 31st March next. The only item of increase in the votes is in No. 7, which is £30,283 for fortifications, barracks, and civil buildings, that exhausting vote which, in the Ordnance as well as the Admiralty, is deemed to be the worst work, improvements, &c.

**PURE WATER FOR THE NAVY.**—Mr. Greig's distilling apparatus as well as the *Birkenhead*, the result being most satisfactory; it produced 210 gallons of pure water in five hours.

**OFFICERS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.**—It appears by a Parliamentary return issued this week, at the instance of Mr. Hume, that the total number of officers in the Royal Navy, on the 1st of January, 1850, was 3175, of whom 628 were in commission, 2396 receiving half-pay, and 348 in the coast guard. The total number of admirals in the service in 1828 was 51; vice-admirals, 68; and rear-admirals, 68. In 1850, the number of admirals were 30; vice-admirals, 45; and rear-admirals, 75.

**EFFICIENT SUPPLY OF LIFE-BOATS ON THE COAST.**—A conference took place on Wednesday in the metropolis, between the sub-committee of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society and the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, with a view to bringing about the most desirable mode of an amalgamation between the two societies, thus forming one grand institution for the benevolent purpose of efficiently supplying our dangerous coast with life-boats, and giving rewards for saving life.

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE EFFECTIVE FORCES AT HOME AND ABROAD** on the 1st of January last, as stated in the army estimates for 1851, page 44.—

|                   | RANK AND FILE.   |         |
|-------------------|--|---------|
| In Great Britain. | Cavalry .. .. .  | 2947    |
|                   | Foot Guards .. .. .  | 4063    |
|                   | Infantry of the Line .. .. .   | 21,037  |
|                   | Recruiting force for Regiments in India .. .. .  | 1614    |
|                   |  | 31,161  |
| In Ireland.       | Cavalry .. .. .  | 3016    |
|                   | Infantry .. .. .   | 18,225  |
|                   |  | 21,241  |
| In the Colonies.  | Infantry .. .. .   | 27,281  |
|                   | West India Regiments .. .. .   | 2907    |
|                   | Local Colonial Corps .. .. .   | 4831    |
|                   |  | 35,019  |
| In India.         | Cavalry .. .. .  | 3337    |
|                   | Infantry .. .. .   | 23,003  |
|                   |  | 27,030  |
|                   | Total effective rank and file .. .. .  | 114,451 |
|                   | The War-office distribution excludes altogether the extra, non-commissioned officers, transporters, and drummers; but a ratio of 1 to 7 of the rank and file, as nearly as is necessary, give the proportion these ranks bear to the rank and file; thus:— |         |
|                   | Rank and file in India .. .. .   | 27,030  |
|                   | And for the other ranks, in the ratio of 1 to 7, or one-seventh .. .. .  | 3,861   |
|                   | Total of all ranks .. .. .   | 30,891  |
|                   | Which approximates to the number of all ranks now serving in India.  |         |

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

###### CRIMINAL LAW.

Lord CAMPBELL, after presenting some petitions from Scotland on the subject of burglary, laid on the table a bill for the improvement of the criminal law, which was read a first time.

###### COUNTY COURTS.

Lord BROUGHTON stated, that, in addition to the return from the Queen's Bench, which he had presented the other night, he had now to present a return from the Petty Bag office of cases removed by certiorari from the County Courts to the Courts in Equity, by which it appeared that in 1849 there had been thirty-eight writs of that character, and in 1850 twenty-one, two-thirds of which applied to the County Courts.

##### MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—CABINET EXPLANATIONS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE: My Lords, As there is no business before us, I may take this opportunity of moving that this House, at its rising, do adjourn to Friday next. In making that statement, I feel that, however imperfect and insufficient any communication which it is in my power to make may be found to be relating to the present position of affairs, any information given or communication made to the other House of Parliament, should, in substance, be made also to this House; but, in doing so, I confine myself simply to a statement of facts as I understand them to have occurred. My Lords, on Friday last, in consequence of divisions which had recently taken place in the other House of Parliament, her Majesty's servants communicated with each other. From domestic circumstances, I was not one of the number on that occasion; but they were communicated with each other, and on that day her Majesty was led to believe that it was not probable her servants would resign on the day following. Early on Saturday morning I came to town, and such resignation was respectfully and unanimously tendered by her Majesty's servants to her Majesty. In the course of the same day, the noble Lord whom I see opposite was, as I am informed, invited to attend at the Palace, and a proposal was made to him to construct a Government. I am informed, that the noble Lord stated that he was not then prepared to form a Government, but that communication being made, recourse was had to other persons, and more particularly to my noble friend lately at the head of the Government, and he was requested to re-construct an Administration. My Lords, this is the present state of affairs. All that it is in my power now to state to your Lordships is, that my noble friend lately at the head of the Government has, upon reflection, thought it to be his duty towards her Majesty and the public to attempt the re-constitution of another Administration. Beyond this I have nothing to say. I speak as the organ of a Government which, in fact, exists no more; but which is in office nominally only; and of which I am only the representative as long as it so continues in office, and for the purpose of making this communication. (Hear, hear.)

Lord STANLEY: My Lords, None of your Lordships will, I am sure, be disposed to offer any opposition to the motion of the noble Marquis that this House shall adjourn at any rate, with regard to any business of importance—to a later day. My Lords, I will not attempt to offer any comment on the statement which has been made by the noble Marquis; circumstances as the country now is, it is impossible that a complete revelation of what has occurred can take place, and it would not be consistent with my duty to offer any explanation, which must necessarily be of an imperfect character. I will only say, My Lords, that on Saturday I had the honour of a lengthened audience with her Majesty, when I laid before her fully and unsreservedly the whole of my views on the state of the country and present position of parties. Nothing could exceed the gracious condescension, and, if I may use the word, kindness of her Majesty throughout the whole of that audience; but of what passed at that interview—either what advice I humbly tendered, or what was said by her Majesty in answer—I think it would be desirable to require the confidence and favour which was reposed in me if I were to say a single word. (Cheers.) When the time shall come at which this political crisis shall have passed, I shall be prepared to state fully and unsreservedly to your Lordships and the country the whole substance of the advice I humbly tendered, and the course which, as a public man honoured by the confidence of her Majesty, and a private councillor, I felt it my duty, on this occasion, to recommend.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE: After the forbearance which the noble Lord has exercised, unquestionably it would be improper to deprive him of an opportunity of stating fully, when the proper time has arrived, that which he may consider most conducive to his own honour and the interests of the public. In the meantime, I beg to say that I have stated nothing more than that of which I have been strictly informed. (Hear, hear.)

##### MARRIAGE AFFINITY BILL.

The Earl of ST. GERMAN had a motion for next evening, which would not involve any party considerations, namely, the second reading of the Marriage Affinity Bill; and, as he should be unwilling to bring it forward in the absence of the Lord Chief Justice, who would on Wednesday present a bill on this subject, he would beg the noble Marquis to postpone the adjournment until that day (Tuesday).

Lord CAMPBELL and the Archbishop of CANTERBURY having concurred, The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he would accede to the wishes of the noble Lords.

##### COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION BILL.

Lord BROUGHTON postponed the introduction of this bill until Monday next.

##### THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

On the motion of Lord LANGLAIRE, the bill for the appointment of a new Vice-Chancellor was read a second time; and, the standing order having been discussed, the bill went through committee, and was ordered to be read a third time next day.

**ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT BILL.** This bill, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, referred to a select committee. Adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

###### NEW MEMBER.

Mr. S. CHILDS took the oath and his seat as member for North Staffordshire.

###### NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. HATLEY, a new writ was ordered for a motion to serve in Parliament for the borough of Haverhill, in the room of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

###### INCOME-TAX.

Mr. COWAN gave notice, that, in Committee of Ways and Means, he should move that the income-tax be superseded by a fixed rate on all trades and professions.

##### MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—CABINET EXPLANATIONS.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose at five o'clock, and, amid breathless silence, in a very full House, said: Sir, On Friday evening last I promised the House that I would, on this day, state the reasons that induced me to propose on that evening an adjournment of the Committee of Ways and Means to the present time. I now rise to acquit myself of that engagement. The House will remember that, immediately after the commencement of the session a motion was made by the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, calling upon her Majesty's Ministers to take immediate measures for the relief of the distress prevailing among the owners and occupiers of land. Every member of this House, and every person in the country, must have considered that that motion was a motion to take out of the hands of her Majesty's present Government the conduct of the measures which it is the duty of a Government to propose. The hon. member for Bucks took a perfectly Parliamentary course on that subject. He stated that he had in vain appealed to the Government during the previous session, and that he now had no resource but to appeal to the House of Commons. I do not in the slightest degree complain of the course adopted by the honourable member; I merely wish to state what must be the effect, in the view of every one, if that motion had been successful. Two hundred and sixty-nine members of this House voted for that motion, and two hundred and eighty-three against it, and, therefore, the majority of these present consisted of only fourteen members. Now, sir, upon a question of this kind brought forward in the present manner, and in the present manner, the very commencement of the session, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having given notice of his intention to bring forward the financial statement of the year, a majority of only fourteen must tend to weaken any Government, it being impossible to carry on the business of the country with so small a majority in the House of Commons. But it appeared to me that, although the majority was small, yet that if there was a question on the part of the members of the Government to maintain those principles of commercial policy which, in effect, were in question on that day, that that union might have made up for the smallness of the majority, and that the Government might have conducted successfully the affairs of the country. But on the 20th February a motion

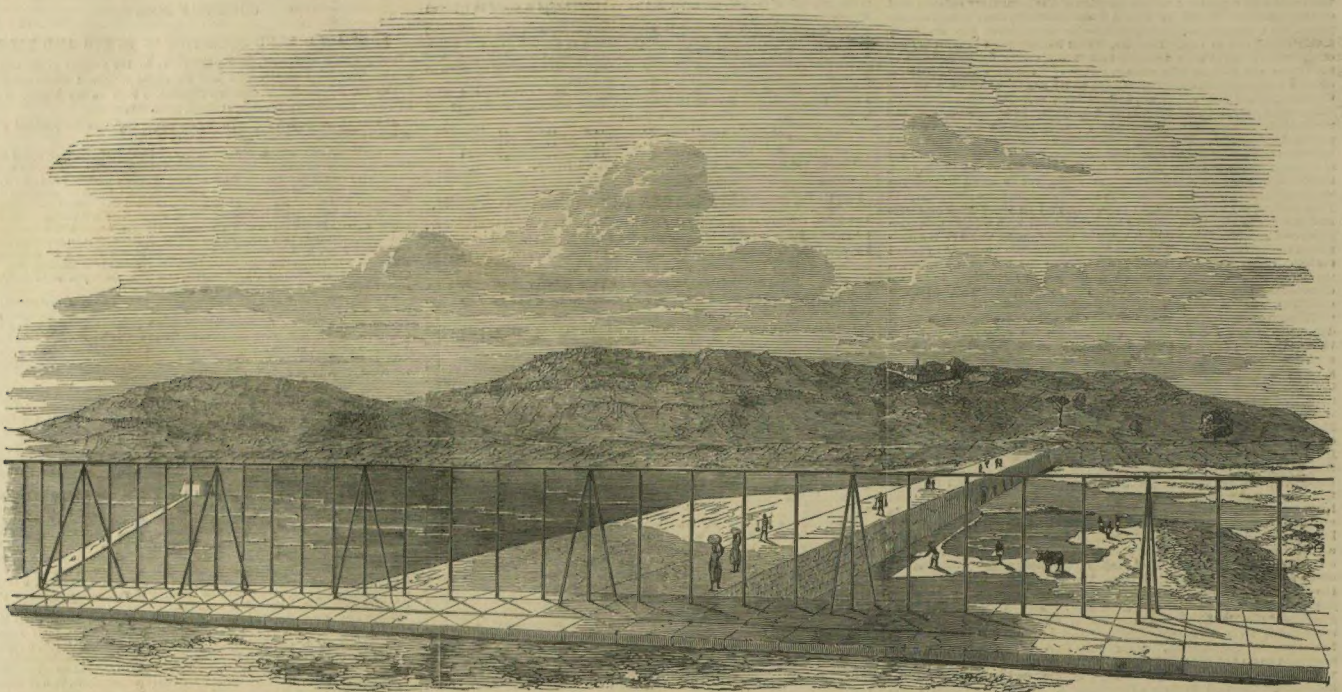


LORD CAMPBELL presented that motion was prompted by serious agitation got up by parties who had themselves violated the law, and worked by the usual and professional machinery. He contended that marriages coming within the scope of the bill had been prohibited almost invariably in Christian countries, and were repeatedly declared illegal and incestuous by the English law. If such unions were not prohibited by the present statutes, he considered, that a new enactment ought to be passed for that special purpose. Objecting, in much detail,

REVENUE AND CHARGES OF INDIA.—The total net revenue of India for the year 1848-49 was £19,596,123. The estimated revenue for 1849-50 is calculated at £20,498,412. The actual charges in India during the same period were £16,583,215, and the charges disbursed in England, £3,012,908. The charges for 1849-50 are stated to be £20,420,750, which will leave a surplus of £77,662.

**COAL DUTIES IN LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.**—The bill to amend the present acts of Parliament relating to the vend and delivery of coals in London and Westminster, and certain parts of the adjacent counties, and to allow a drawback upon coals conveyed beyond a certain limit, and which has passed the Committee on Standing Orders, provides that certificates of the quality and quantity of coals delivered to the public shall be issued by the Board of Customs on the arrival of every ship, and there is to be a penalty of £100 on persons opposing the weighing of coals. Railway companies are to be allowed the duty on 500 tons of coals used by engines within 20 miles of the London district, and there is to be a drawback per ton on sea-borne coal taken beyond 30 miles from the coast for use in inland navigation. Monthly returns are to be made to the Coal Market Committee.





THE JAMSETJEE BUND, POONAH.—(THE SLUICES OPEN.)

## THE JAMSETJEE BUND.

THIS great public work, undertaken by the munificent liberality of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the well-known prince-merchant of Bombay, has just been completed; and we are enabled, by an obliging correspondent, to present our readers with the accompanying illustrations and details.

The Jamsetjee Bund consists of a vast rampart or weir, thrown across the Moola-Mouta river, for the purpose of forming a head or supply of water for the important cantonments and bazaar of the city of Poona, which is situated on the right bank of the river.

This river, for about six months in the year, is subject to continual "freshes," which, in the rains, cause it to rise to 27 feet above the usual height, and to extend to about a thousand feet in width, rushing with the greatest rapidity; while during the remaining six months it presents a comparatively unimportant stream.

The first suggestion of the Bund is due to Colonel Jervis, Chief of the Bombay Engineers, who, having brought his plan under the notice of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, that public-spirited individual proposed that if the Government would engage to keep up the machinery connected with it, he would himself be at all the expense of the undertaking.

This offer having been accepted, the carrying out of the project was entrusted to several first-rate engineers, both civil and military; but such was the difficult nature of the site, and the impetuosity of the occasional torrent, that from 1844, when the works first commenced, to 1848, they presented nothing but a continual succession of failures, at once disheartening and of vast expense. In the latter year, however, the works were placed under the superintendence and direction of Captain Thomas Studdert, of the Bombay Engineers, who, with a rare combination of science and perseverance, has completely succeeded in carrying out the project to a most successful termination; no damage having been sustained during some most tremendous freshes, and the work having in other respects answered most fully.

The previous failures, however, increased the cost considerably; and, as the Government did not think that Sir Jamsetjee was bound to advance more than he had undertaken, the work was completed at their expense—the total expenditure being £25,576, of which Sir Jamsetjee contributed no less than £17,131.

Captain Studdert, who has so distinguished himself as again to call for the special thanks of the Government, is the same officer who, as a Lieutenant, was instrumental in the fortifying, and afterwards blowing

up, the works of Kelet-a-Ghilzee, and rendered other valuable services in the Afghan wars, for which he received three medals.

## FOREIGN-OFFICE PASSPORTS.

Notice has been given by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that, on and after Saturday, the 22nd ult., passports will be issued from the Foreign-office department, according to the following regulations:—

1. Applications for Foreign-office passports must be made in writing, and addressed to her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the word "Passport" written upon the cover.

2. The fee on the issue of a passport is 7s. 6d.

3. Foreign-office passports are granted only to British subjects, including in that description foreigners who have been naturalized by act of Parliament, or by certificates of naturalization granted before the 24th day of August, 1850; in this latter case the party is described in the passport as a "Naturalized British subject."

4. Passports are granted between the hours of twelve and four on the day following that on which the application for the passport has been received at the Foreign-office.

5. Passports are granted to persons who are either known to the Secretary of State or recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or upon the written application of a banking firm established in London.

6. Passports cannot be sent by the Foreign-office to persons already abroad. Such persons should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.

7. Foreign-office passports must be countersigned at the mission, or at some Consulate in England, of the Government of the country which the bearer of the passport intends to visit.

8. A Foreign-office passport granted for one journey may be used for any subsequent journey, if countersigned afresh by the Ministers or Consuls of the countries which the bearer intends to visit.

## THE SAILORS' STRIKE.—RIOT.

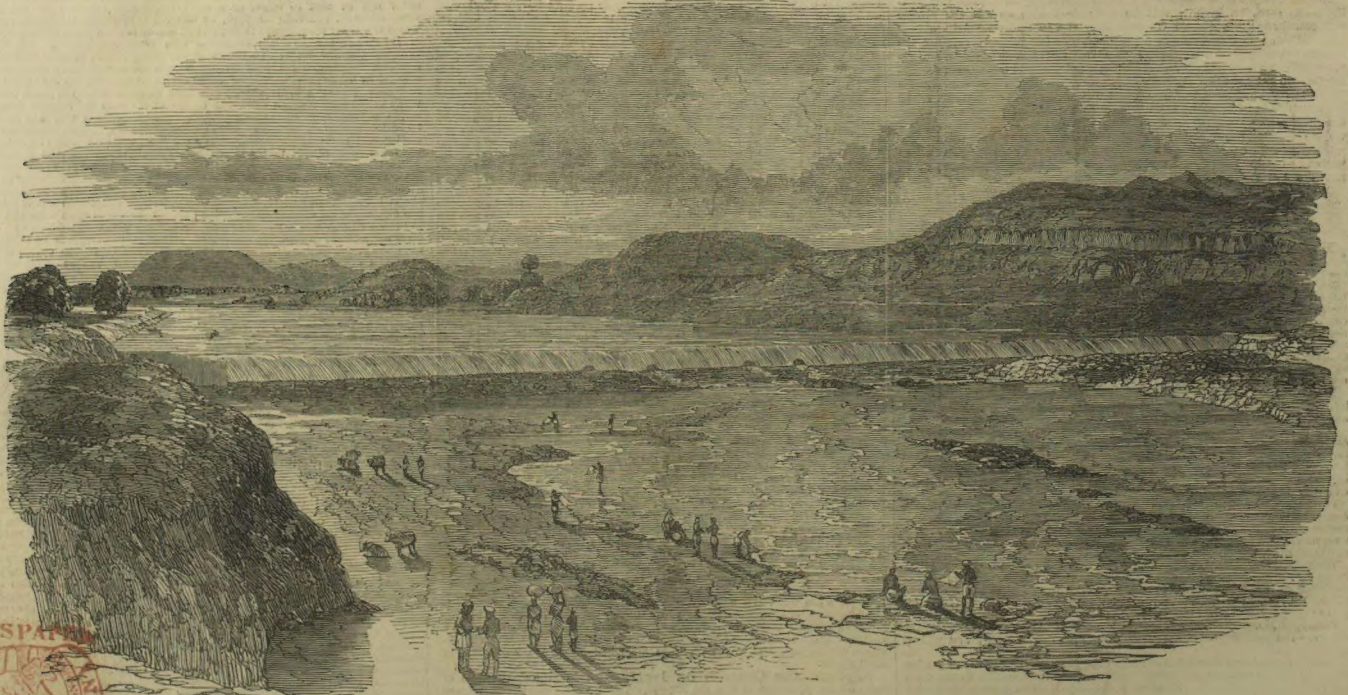
IN all the ports of the north, with the exception of Hull, the strike is ended. In that port, however, it is still maintained, no intention of yielding having been as yet expressed. This obstinacy of the local committee has already been attended with great distress and privation to the men and their families, as well as with inconvenience to the trade of the port, the former, however, far outweighing the latter result.

In the metropolis, meetings continue to be held of seamen, protesting

against the Mercantile Marine Act, which they have in vain memorialized the Government to get modified, and for the repeal of which they have resolved to petition Parliament.

At Yarmouth, on Saturday, a serious riot arose out of the following circumstances:—Mr. Barber, a shipowner, preferred an information before the Mayor and magistrates against a sailor who, after engaging to go a voyage, had refused to do so. The man was brought up in custody, and, on being questioned, said he would go if properly protected. His vessel was lying at Lowestoft; and under the direction of the magistrates a steam-tug was brought up the harbour to a point opposite the Town-hall for the purpose of taking the man to Lowestoft. The Mayor and magistrates, accompanied by the police, started from the hall with the man, for the purpose of escorting him to the vessel, but were immediately attacked by a crowd of seamen, and a regular fight took place. The police, though dreadfully beaten, behaved well, and the authorities managed to get the man on board the tug and send him away. Ten or twelve of the rioters were apprehended and placed in the station-house. The crowd of seamen retired for a short time to consider what was to be done, and they determined, if possible, to rescue their comrades. For this purpose they turned out in great force, and, amid a concourse of 2000 people, carried the mast of a ship to the station-house, and began to use it as a battering-ram, in order to break down the door and to rescue the prisoners. The station-house was defended by the police, about twenty in number, also by some men from the revenue cutters, several of the coast-guard, and eight or nine militia-men. The tumult increased, the authorities caused the Riot Act to be read, and 100 special constables were sworn in. Notwithstanding the efforts of this extra force, the riot continued, and the seamen seemed determined to force the station-house. At this time there were only twenty policemen, nine militia-men, and thirty revenue cutter's men, with the coast-guard and the special constables, to oppose about two thousand people.

The Mayor and magistrates, finding that the force at their disposal would be overcome, and that property and life would be endangered, sent a telegraphic message to the commanding officer of the 11th Hussars, stationed at Norwich Barracks, who immediately despatched two troops of dragoons by special engine, and these quickly dispersed the crowd at the



THE JAMSETJEE BUND, POONAH, (AFTER A "FRESH.")





COLLIERS LEAVING THE HARBOUR, NORTH SHIELDS, AFTER THE BREAKING UP OF THE STRIKE.

Yarmouth station of the railway; where the rioters were about to tear up the rails. The troops then rode into the town, and quickly cleared the street; the people flew in all directions up the numerous narrow rows peculiar to the town, and in a few hours quiet was restored; but the troops continued to parade the streets during the night.

Next morning the town was perfectly tranquil.

On Monday seventeen of the rioters were brought before the magistrates, when three were discharged, and nine were fined in various sums, from 10s. to £5, including all costs; and, in default of payment, they were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to two months. The remaining five, who had acted as ringleaders, were charged with riot, and, after a lengthened investigation, were fully committed for trial at the next quarter sessions.

The excitement in the town during the day was very great, and the prisoners were guarded to and from prison by the Hussars. The Mayor, at the same time, issued a bill, announcing "That no public processions or out-door meetings of seamen or others would be allowed to take place within the borough during the present excited state of the town." At night a guard of the military was set within the gaol, and patrols of the cutter's men were placed in the streets, &c. leading to the gaol. In consequence of the arrival of the war-steamer *Black Eagle* and *Lightning*, with a strong body of marines, the troops have returned to Norwich, and quiet has been since preserved.

The accompanying Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. J. W. Carmichael, represents a gratifying result of the close of the strike—a Fleet of Colliers leaving the Harbour of North Shields.

#### DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

We have this week engraved one of the most impressive scenes in the new operatic spectacle of "Azazel," the plot of which was fully detailed in our Journal of last week. The incident is that where the repentant prodigal receives the forgiveness of his father, at whose feet also stoops the imploring betrothed of *Azazel*. The situation is full of picturesque solemnity; and the scene is one of the most beautiful in the entire drama; the corn-field, the stream, and distant mountain country are admirably painted. The spectacle continues deservedly to increase in attraction with each representation. It is certainly the best piece of its class that has been produced for a considerable time in any theatre.



SCENE FROM "AZAZEL THE PRODIGAL," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.



The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have postponed their departure for the British embassy at Paris for a few days.

Madame Bunsen, the lady of his Excellency the Prussian Minister received a numerous circle of the fashionable world on Tuesday evening, at the residence of the Legation, in Carlton House-terrace.



THE WINDOW-DUTY AND PROPOSED HOUSE-TAX.

**“LINENDRAPERIES, SILK MERCHANTS,” & C., INSTITUTION.**—The anniversary festal of this institution was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern, Bist opposite-street; the Lord Mayor in the chair. The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of the evening, “The Linendrapers, Laccem’s, Silk Merch’s, Habb’dlers, & Hosiers’ Institution, and may it flourish for ever,” commented on the fact that the institution had been founded in the year 1700, and which, for twenty years, had bound them together; and he called upon those present to make an extraordinary effort upon this occasion, in order that he might go away with the comforting and satisfactory feeling that they had done more for him than for any of his predecessors. He said that as the Great Exhibition was to be opened in a few days, he hoped to show to the world that the present could effect when they were called upon. (Hear, hear.) The “Health of the Lord Mayor” was proposed by Mr. Whitworth, who thought that at a session of the Glass Palace in Hyde-park should be appropriated to the records of those associations which had for the object the moral, physical, and intellectual improvement of the race of mankind; and such a purpose was particularly well adapted to the Linendrapers’ Institution, which was a corporation of men. He said that the institutions of the metropolis might challenge comparison with those of all the nations of the world combined, whether as regarded number, funds, or usefulness. He then alluded to the admirable manner in which the Lord Mayor had presided over the evening of the previous session, and proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, which was received with three cheers. The amount of subscription announced during the evening was about £1700.

**MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—On Monday morning, the twenty-third annual court of governors of this institution was held at the London Tavern. The report of the committee, spoke favourably of the general management of the charity, and the various efforts made to improve the system of erecting a building more suitable than the present one for the purposes of the charity, a building fund had been set on foot, and £371 7s. 6d. had already been contributed. During the past year the late Miss S. Sheppard, London, had been received. The collection at the annual dinner amounted to £943 10s. 1d., the Duke of Northumberland presenting 100 guineas. The Hon. Corporation of London presented 100 guineas, and the East India Company had presented their 13th donation of £50. The inmates of the asylum during the past year had varied in number from 110 to 115, and the friends of the charity had very readily responded to the appeals for contributions, and important. The treasurer's report stated that the receipts for the year amounted to £3113 9s. 3d., while the expenditure had fallen short of that amount by £128 12s. 9d., which reduction was due to the fact that the annual court proceeded to elect the election of 11 boys and 2 girls as inmates of the asylum.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was 30.16 on Sunday; the temperature at noon of this week was 59.87° in °F. The mean daily temperature was below the average of corresponding days in 10 years, on Sunday and Monday; on Tuesday it rose nearly 10° above it, continued at the same height on Wednesday, and then fell gradually to the average on Saturday. It was 43° on Tuesday and Wednesday, and 39.8° on Saturday; and the mean wind velocity was 1.9 miles per hour. The wind was generally in the south-west, except on Friday, when it blew from the north-east.

The third experiment was then repeated, substituting, however, the Sappers and Miners engaged at the works, for the workmen of Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. & this last trial, which was quite as satisfactory as the others to all present, is represented in our illustration. The result of the experiment was, however, not so successful as the first, expressed in so many quarters, as to the stability of the great example of the Victorian style of building, possessing, as it does throughout, such evident signs of careful calculation with regard to the strength and offices of its various component parts, have, by the aid of the illustration, projected before you, we are confident, been able to do so far as to predict that the works of May would but prove fatal to the thousands who will enter the great Indian Palace on that occasion.





'FAMILY HAPPINESS.'—PAINTED BY E. MEYERHEIM.

The housewife on the landing sits  
Contented in the sun;  
And in his nightcap sober Fritz,  
His early dinner done,  
Leans on the door, a happy man,  
And smokes as only Germans can.

The tabby cat has slain a mouse,  
And Hans, the eldest boy—  
The pride and darling of the house,  
His father's hope and joy—  
Has tied a string to mouse's tail,  
To please his sister Abigail.

He drags its corpse along the ground,  
Delighted much to see  
The little kittens leaping round  
With young ferocity;  
While ancient Tabby looks and paws,  
And knows the fatal deed was hers.

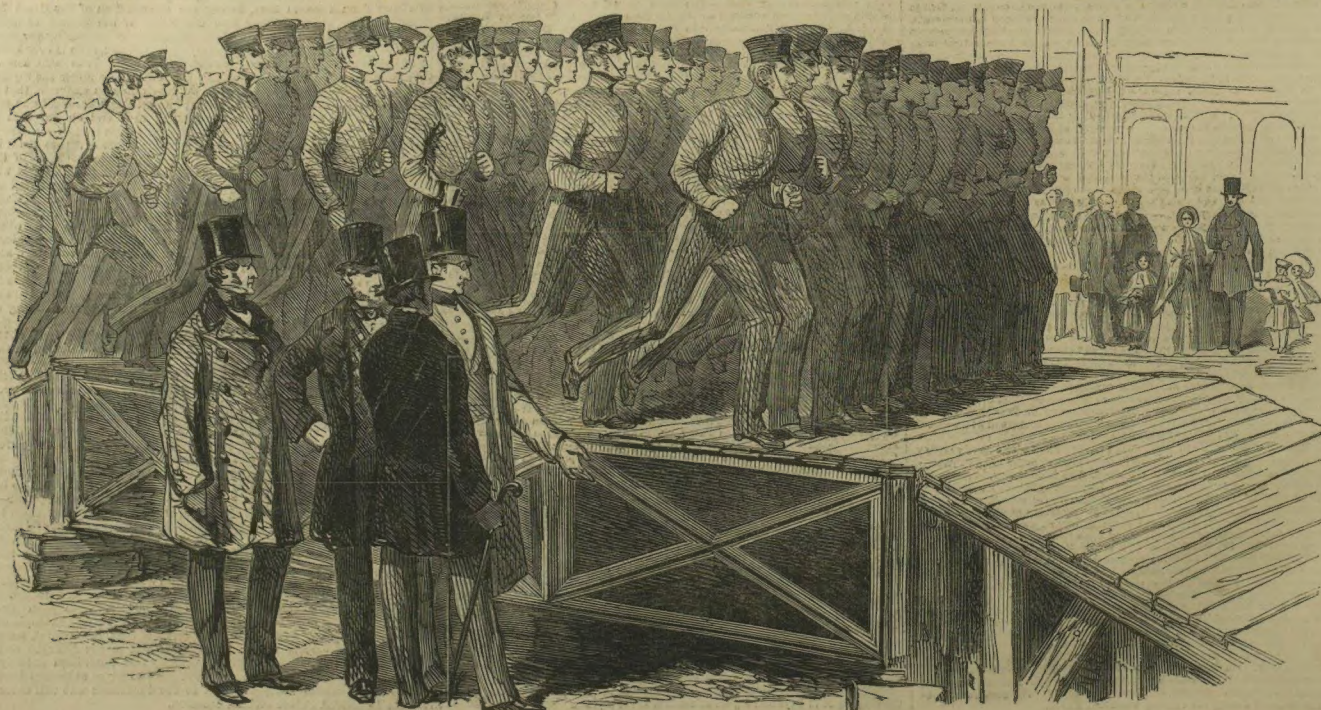
But is it right, O father Fritz,  
And Gretchen mother mild?  
Is this the pastime that befits—  
It's thus you teach a child?  
Would not a ball of thread have done  
Far better to amuse your son?

Were it not wiser to instill,  
In every place and time,  
That 'tis not innocent to kill—  
That cruelty is crime?  
And strive by precept, ev'n in play,  
To light sweet Pity's heavenly ray?

Were it not better and more just,  
To teach, that God, who made  
The meanest creatures of the dust,  
In sanctity array'd  
Each life that He alone could give,  
And that He fashion'd all that live?

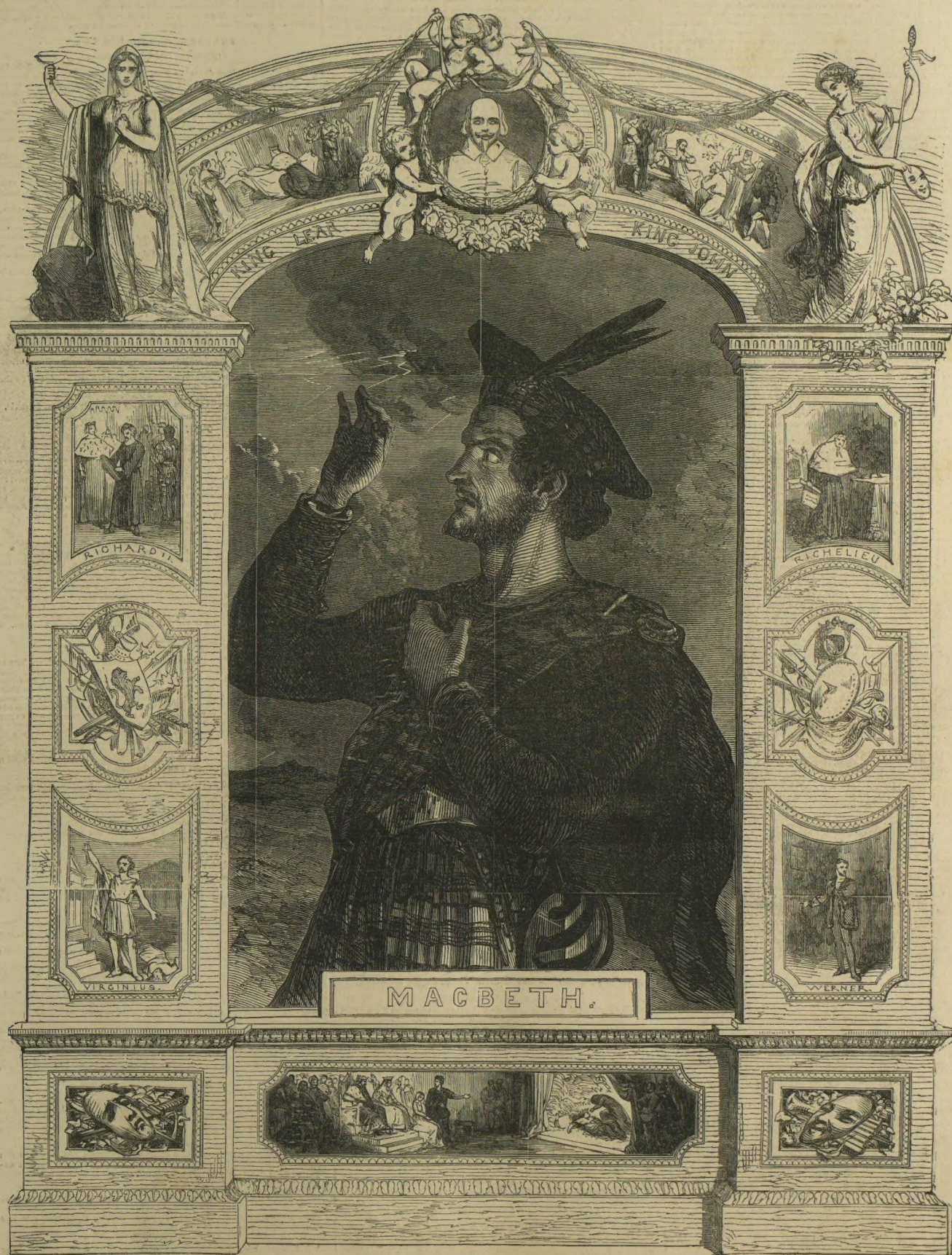
Though luckless mice be lawful prey,  
And doom'd for cats to bleed,  
Though hungry cats be prone to slay,  
Why smile upon the deed?  
Let children reverence life and breath  
Oh! never let them sport with death.

'Tis not in schools that we impart  
All knowledge pure and fair,  
The education of the heart  
Demands continual care.  
So, Fritz, my homily is read  
Give little Hans a ball of thread.—C. F. H.



TESTING THE GALLERIES OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





MR. MACREADY AS "MACBETH," ON THE NIGHT OF HIS FAREWELL OF THE STAGE, FEBRUARY 26, 1851.

## MR. MACREADY, HIS FAREWELL BENEFIT AND ADDRESS.

The last star of the old and now obsolete theatrical system has at length set. Mr. Macready's farewell has been spoken, and he has departed with honour into private life. The son of a provincial manager, he was "to the manner born" of the English stage, and heir of its traditions. His father was an actor at Covent Garden Theatre, at the moment of his birth—3rd of March, 1793, in Charles-street, Fitzroy-square; and young Macready's infant education took place at a private academy in London, previous to his reception at Rugby School. His first appearance on the boards was at the early age of seventeen, at the Birmingham Theatre, in the character of *Romeo*. We have seen a portrait of him in that part. He was very successful; and, in 1816, came to London to perform *Orestes* at Covent Garden Theatre, on the 16th of September.

For a while doomed to perform the stage-villains in Shiel's mad tragedies, Mr. Macready gradually worked up his way to dramatic importance. His earliest successes, indeed, were in melodrama, and so decided as almost to be fatal to him. His reputation in *Gambala* and *Rob Roy*, particularly the last, was enormous. It required his wonderful triumph in *Virginus* to deliver him from a dangerous

prestige, by substituting a higher achievement. So perfect was his delineation of the character of the Roman father, that Kean is reported to have confessed at the time that Macready had made it all his own, and it was idle to think of another performing it after him. On this ground he declined doing it himself; and Kean was wise in the recognition of his rival's merit—he rightly saw in Macready his legitimate successor, as he himself was of Kemble, however different their styles. New characters, in original and revived dramas, were eagerly sought after by the young and aspiring tragedian, such as "*Damon and Pythias*," "*The Huguenot*," "*Julian*," "*Caius Gracchus*," "*The Fatal Dowry*," and "*William Tell*."

In September, 1825, Mr. Macready sailed for America. On his return, in 1827, he performed at Drury-Lane as *Macbeth* to a crowded house. In the same character he made, in the ensuing year, a strong sensation in Paris, when he played there with Miss Smithson. It is recorded that our neighbours were thrown by his performance of the usurping Thane into strange ecstasies—fainting, weeping, and otherwise betraying irresistible excitement. Next came Mr. Macready's provincial tour, in which he spent the years 1828 and 1829. He had yet to "bide his time."

On his return to the metropolis, in 1830, Mr. Macready much increased his

reputation by the production of *Werner*. His success in this equalled his former triumph in *Virginus*—perhaps exceeded it. Of all Mr. Macready's impersonations, *Werner* is, probably, the most complete. Mr. Macready can be the ideal of wretchedness. Misery, in its most abject form, finds in him a most willing and accomplished representative. The heroic frequently proved beyond his sin or scope; but the human, in its utmost weakness, he could realise to perfection. This tendency—his greatest error in the representation of *Macbeth*—was his peculiar excellence in *Werner*. What was great in Byron, proved, as might have been expected, little in Shakespeare. The might of the one was the feebleness of the other. Shakespeare was no mandarin epicurean, setting man's natural right to happiness; on the contrary, he knew that heroism was required from all humanity, and that trials were appointed to give occasion for its exhibition. This poetic view of things ever tempers in his works whatever were else too painful, and mitigates the pathos of the most terrible calamities.

We may pass over Mr. Macready's appearances in Knowles's "*Alfred the Great*" and in "*Coriolanus*," during the year 1831, the latter for the actor's own benefit, since neither made much impression at the time, and full trial was not given to the latter character, until his Covent-Garden management in 1839, when Mr. Vandenhoff was permitted to alternate the part with the manager,













"THE EAGLE'S THRONE."—PAINTED BY J. WOLF.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### "THE EAGLE'S THRONE."—PAINTED BY J. WOLF.

In the notice of the British Institution Exhibition, in our Journal of the 15th ult., we characterised the above as one of the best and most striking pictures in the Gallery. Here sits "the monarch of the birds free, and on his throne, a jagged pinnacle of topmost rock, towering into the serene regions of the higher air. How calm, and proud, and king-like the grand bird sits upon his unscalable eyrie, the *admiral* and feathers of his slaughtered prey scattered around him. The keen yellow eyes unflinching, and the strong wing furled, the monarch of the air rests in all the proud consciousness of safety. The feeling of vast height and perfect isolation is finely conveyed."

#### JOANNA BAILLIE.

JOANNA BAILLIE, one of the most eminent female writers and poets that these countries have produced, was a native of Scotland. Her father was the Rev. James Baillie, a clergyman of the Kirk, and, at the time of Joanna's birth, minister of Bothwell parish, near Glasgow; his wife, Joanna's mother, was Dorothea Hunter, sister of the celebrated anatomists William and John Hunter. Joanna Baillie was born in Bothwell Manse, in 1762. Her brother was George the Third's favourite medical adviser, Matthew Baillie, who says, "the 'Plays of the Passions' were the product of the genius of a physician, whose name ranks high among those of the distinguished men that have adorned the British annals of medicine; he died in 1829, and his monument is in Westminster Abbey."

Miss Baillie commenced early in life that literary career which was to extend over more than half a century. The first production that stamped her fame was her "Plays on the Passions," one volume of which appeared in 1793; the second volume was published in 1802. Sir Walter Scott was among the ardent admirers of this work. Mentioning in a letter at the time his own "House of Aspen," he says, "the 'Plays of the Passions' have put me entirely out of conceit with my Germanized brat." His estimate of the talents of the author led, in Miss Baillie's case, as in that of Miss Edgeworth and others, to Scott's acquaintance and friendship with the woman. The cordial and agreeable intimacy between Miss Baillie and Scott, which ceased but with the life of the latter, dates from his introduction to her at Hampstead, in 1806, by the translator and poet, Sotheby. Joanna Baillie herself, many years afterwards, described the interview to a friend as one of the most remarkable events of her life. She, from that period of their first acquaintance, became a continual correspondent of the mighty minstrel, and some of the most entertaining letters he ever wrote are addressed to her. The author of the "Man of Feeling" was also her friend. The prologue to the play of "The Family Legend" was written by Scott, the epilogue by Mackenzie. Miss Baillie's works have been numerous, and all, more or less, even to her songs, such as "Wood and married an a," and "Tam o' the Lin," bear marks of superior excellence.

all her poetical compositions not dramatic, nor connected with the plays: in this division appears a poem entitled "Ahalya Baa," recently printed for private circulation, besides some short poems never before published. The following passage, from one of these later poems, possesses a truly pathetic interest:—

But in what order we shall leave this scene,  
Where all our joys, affections, cares have been,  
Ah! who can say? The young and strong may stand,  
Close to the hidden confines of that land  
From which no traveller returns again,  
Whose sights and sounds in mystery remain:  
But here full gladly d the aged wail  
An hourly summons to the unknown state.



THE LATE JOANNA BAILLIE.

#### PLATE PRESENTED TO CHARLES MACKAY, ESQ., LL.D.



It may be remembered, that in this Journal of the 26th of October, 1850, we drew attention to the hardships inflicted upon the sailors frequenting the Port of Liverpool, by the prohibition to use lights and kindle fires on board of their vessels while in dock.

The Candlesticks—of which the annexed is a representation—are four in number, and were purchased by a subscription got up principally among the captains of the New York packet-ships trading to Liverpool, for presentation to Dr. Charles Mackay. The Candlesticks, with a pair of silver Snuffers and silver Tray, were manufactured by Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Lord-street, Liverpool. They display the most admirable workmanship, and are chased in frosted and polished silver; the pillar, which is of the tripod form, is ornamented with three antique goat masks. They each bear the following inscription:—

Presented to CHARLES MACKAY, Esq., LL.D., by a few of the Captains of the American ships trading to the port of Liverpool, in remembrance of his generous and able exertions in procuring the use of fires and lights on board ships in the Liverpool Docks, 1851.

The presentation of this testimonial arose out of the publication by Dr. Mackay in the *Morning Chronicle* of an elaborate letter on behalf of the seamen frequenting the port of Liverpool, and advocating the use of fires and lights on board of their vessels—a privilege denied them by the Liverpool Dock trustees and Town Council.

The question was mooted originally by the American captains and merchants, and by the British captains engaged in the coasting trade. These gentlemen alleged that in London and in every other port in the world ships were allowed this privilege, but that in Liverpool, where it was denied without any sufficient reason, the seamen were driven by necessity out of their cold, damp, unwholesome, and dark ships, to public-houses, and far more disagreeable places on shore, to procure the essential comforts of warmth and light, to the injury of their health, of their pockets, of their character, of their efficiency, and of their whole moral, physical, and spiritual condition. The array of facts thus placed before the Dock committee proved their case completely, and showed that this absurd and peculiar regulation was mischievous in a hundred other ways. It was also shown that the vexatious prohibition was continually evaded; that lights were used clandestinely; and that, in consequence, more vessels were burnt in leaving the Mersey than in any other port, or any other three ports, in the world. It was at the same time argued that the prohibition was a tax upon commerce, inasmuch as it compelled the owners and captains of ships to board their men on shore, at a much higher rate than they could have fed them in their ships if they had been allowed to cook on board, and if in the dark nights, the sailors might have had even so little as a covered lantern to light them to their berths. The Dock committee were so struck with the facts and reasoning brought before them, that they presented a report to their constituency, the Town Council, in which they recommended that the privilege should be conceded.



SNUFFERS AND TRAY.

This letter was considered to present the whole case so completely, that it was reprinted in the form of a pamphlet by the captains of the American packet-ships and other gentlemen interested, and largely circulated among the magistrates, the clergy, and the mercantile and trading community of the town. Its publication is considered to have greatly advanced the cause. The inhabitants of Liverpool were for the first time made aware of the full extent of the mischief and immorality caused by it among the sailors, and of the serious injury inflicted upon the character of the town and the commerce of the port; and so strong a public feeling was excited, that the friends of the

Her dramatic writings have great originality and invention, for the foundations of her plays are not in general historical, nor stories from real life, but combinations wrought out from her own conceptions. Her knowledge of the human heart, of its wide range of good and of evil, of its multifarious, changeable, and wayward nature, was great, and her power of portraying character has rarely been exceeded. Her language is simple and forcible, while the illustrations and imagery, often suggested, probably, by the picturesque localities where her youth was passed, are copious and effective. Her female portraits are especially beautiful, and possess an unusual degree of elevation and purity. Several of her dramas have been acted. John Kemble and his gifted sister sustained the chief characters of "De Montfort" upon several occasions, and the elder Keen selected the same tragedy for one of his benefit nights. The "Family Legend" obtained a considerable run in Edinburgh. The "Separation" and "Henriques" have, in more modern times, been acted also.

Though Miss Baillie's fame tended greatly to draw her into society, her life was passed in retirement. It was pure and moral in the highest degree, and was characterised by the most consummate integrity, kindness, and active benevolence. She was an instance that poetical genius of a high order may be united to a mind well regulated, able and willing to execute the ordinary duties of life in an exemplary manner. Gentle and unassuming to all, with an unchangeable simplicity of manner and of character, she counted many of the most celebrated for talent and genius among her friends; nor were those who resorted to her modest home at Hampstead confined to the natives of this country, but many from various parts of Europe, and especially from America, sought introduction to one whose fame is commensurate with a knowledge of English literature.

To the inexpressible grief of all who knew her, this great poet and excellent woman departed this life on the 23rd ult., at Hampstead, being at the time close on her ninetieth year. In her death passed away, we believe, the last of those maiden authors whose brilliant list includes the names of Edgeworth, Porter, and Moore, and who rendered the literature of this country, a few years ago, illustrious by their original genius, exquisite fancy, and admirable morality.

The accompanying Portrait has been copied (by permission) from a plate prefixed to an edition of the collected works of Joanna Baillie, just published by Messrs. Longman and Co., in a large and handsomely printed volume extending to 850 pages, and ranging with the one volume editions of "The Doctor," the works of Sydney Smith, Sir James Mackintosh, &c. The engraving is from a painting by Sir William Newton. In this new edition are collected the dramatic and poetical works of Joanna Baillie, with many corrections and a few additions. They are arranged in three divisions: the first contains the "Plays on the Passions," from which the reputation of the author primarily and chiefly arose; in which is embodied the design she formed, at the commencement of her career, of writing a tragedy and comedy on each of the stronger passions of the mind. The second division embraces all her dramatic works not comprehended in that design. The third includes



maritime population were encouraged to make new and stronger exertions to procure the repeal of the Act of Parliament by which the prohibition was instituted. The matter is still in abeyance, but it is understood that the authorities of Liverpool no longer oppose the privilege sought, and that, when the question comes before Parliament, for which the necessary preliminary notices have been given, the prohibition will be removed.

### THE ADDERLEY CHAIR.

THIS handsome testimonial has just been presented to Mr. Adderley M.P., by the colonists of the eastern province of the Cape of Good Hope, in acknowledgement of his eminent public services. The presentation took place on Thursday week, the 20th ult., when a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Harrison Watson, H. Maynard, F. D. Deane, H. Quin, R. S. Blaine, and P. Joly, waited upon Mr. Adderley, at his residence, in Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square. Mr. Watson then addressed the hon. member, requesting his acceptance of the Chair in testimony of the high consideration in which the colonists hold his services volunteered in their behalf, and which successfully resulted in the entire abandonment of a plan framed by her Majesty's Government for converting the Cape colony into a penal settlement.

Mr. Adderley, in reply, expressed his great gratification in accepting a testimonial presented from so numerous and respectable a body of inhabitants as the residents in the eastern districts of the important colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and his willingness at all times to be made useful in endeavouring to promote their welfare.

The Chair has been designed and carved by J. Hart, of Graham's Town. The back consists of two panels, elaborately executed in wood of a lighter shade than the framework, each panel being enclosed in scroll-work of fanciful design. Between the upper and lower division, and in the centre of the back of the Chair, a cluster of native weapons and implements is grouped—the assegai and the shield of the Kaffir, the bow and quiver of the wandering Bushman, the war-axe and the plume of the Bechuana. On one side are placed the arms of the British settler—his rifle, hunting-knife, and pouch; on the other side, the long elephant gun, the powder-horn, and belt of the Dutch Boer.

The upper panel represents one of those scenes of wild nature, the truthfulness of which can only be identified by the adventurous traveller or huntsman:—

Away, away! from the dwellings of men,  
By the wild deer's haunt, by the buffalo's glen;  
By valleys remote where the oribi plays,  
Where thegnu, the gazelle, and the hartbeest graze,  
And the kudu and eland untroubled recline  
By the skirts of grey forests o'erhung with wild vine;  
Where the elephant browses at peace in his wood,  
And the river-horse gambols unscared in the flood,  
And the mighty rhinoceros wallows at will  
In the fen, where the wild ass is drinking his fill.  
O'er the brown Karroo, where the bleating cry  
Of the springbok's fawn sounds plaintively;  
And the timorous guagga's shrill whistling neigh  
Is heard by the fountain at twilight's gleam;  
Where the rebrs wantonly toss his mane,  
With wild hoof scouring the desolate plain;  
And the fleet-footed ostrich over the waste  
Speeds like a horseman who travels in haste;  
Hiding away to the home of her rest,  
Where she and her mate have scooped out their nest,  
Far hid from the pitiless plunderer's view  
In the pathless depths of the parched Karroo.

The principal group in the immediate foreground consists of three of the lords of the forest, the elephant, the rhinoceros, and the buffalo; on the left agnu comes galloping on, and in the distance are groups of giraffes and ostriches, whilst above soars the carrion vulture.

The lower panel represents a South African scene, the counterpart of which may be found in many a sequestered spot in this part of the colony. A wagon, with its sturdy driver, goes jolting on, and is about descending the bank of some steep rivulet. On a ridge overlooking the drift down which the leading oxen of the span are descending is a Kaffir hut, and by it stands a son of Amakosa,

Eyeing the farmers' lowing herds afar.

In the middle distance is placed a frontier homestead, with its shady verandah and porch; and rising immediately behind it is a lofty and rugged krantz; and on all sides, stretching away in wild confusion, are mountains piled upon mountains.

This cushion is worked in silk, on black velvet; it consists of a group of wild flowers surrounded by a rich wreath of vine leaves and blushing grapes. The lower part of the chair below the cushion is surrounded by an elegant frieze; the front is carved with a wheat-sheaf, and a festoon of ears of Indian corn. The aloce, ever a characteristic of South African scenery, is grouped on one side of the sheaf of corn, with a stem of the Kaffir millet; and on the other with Indian corn. Upon a medallion is the following inscription:—

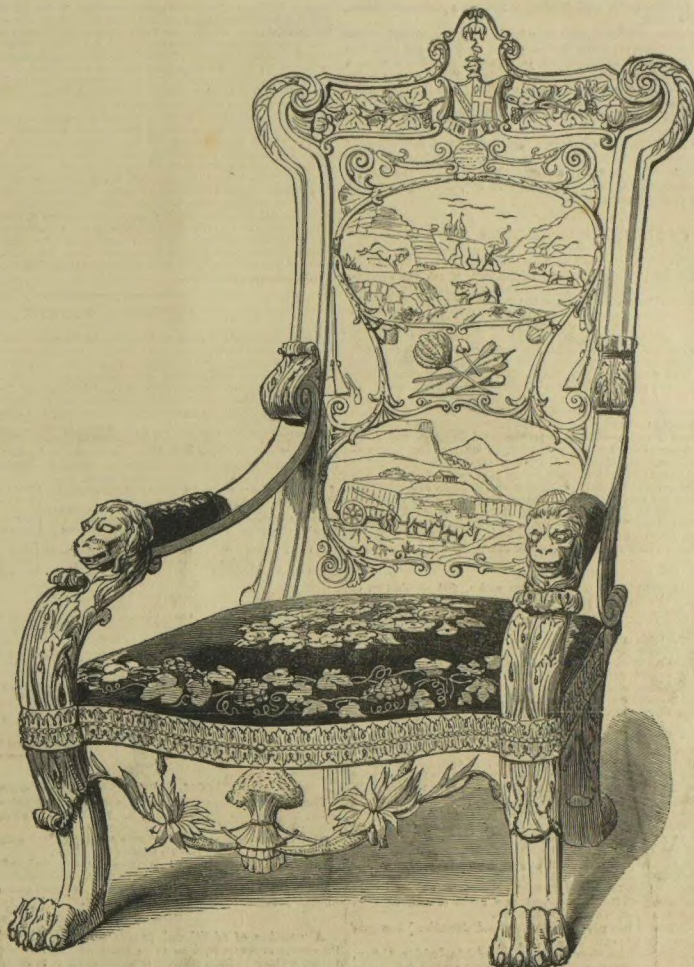
This Chair, made of South African wood, the work of a colonist, was presented to Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq., M.P., by the inhabitants of Graham's Town, Albany, and adjoining districts of the eastern province of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in gratitude for his persevering efforts in opposing the Ministerial scheme for making this colony a penal settlement, and for his generous defence of their just rights and privileges as British subjects in the House of Commons, on the 27th day of March, 1849.

We understand that the above Chair will be placed in the forthcoming Great Exhibition, as a specimen of colonial ingenuity.

### PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

POLITICAL events but a short time since engrossed the attention of the Parisians; but balls, theatres, and gaiety have regained their sway. Ball dresses are not worn plainer; on the contrary, they are richly ornamented with ribbons, flowers, lace, puffs, and in great profusion.

Fancy dress is also very gorgeous; for heavy silk stuffs, figured antique watered silk, and sometimes figured silk, with gold silk or silver, no longer suffice for the sumptuous taste of fashion; and to these have been added plain antique watered silks embroidered by hand, and point of



CHAIR PRESENTED TO C. B. ADDERLEY, ESQ., M.P., BY THE COLONISTS OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

silk braidings; for example, a white antique watered silk dress is worked at the bottom with embroidery of a magnificent bouquet of shaded roses, the leaves of which join in other smaller wreaths coming from the top; and nothing can be handsomer and richer than these beautiful dresses thus embroidered.



HALF-DRESS.

The half-dress is, we think, more graceful than the full ball dress. Low dresses, open in front, and heart-shaped, are charming, with their wreaths of ribbon and lace. We should mention that dresses made low and square have given way to the preceding.

Velvet necklaces and bracelets are much in vogue; the shades preferred are coral red, garnet china rose, and, above all, black velvet, which sets off the whiteness of the skin. These bracelets and necklaces are fastened by a brooch or pin of brilliants or marcasite.

Young ladies have much adopted the Valois or Marie Stuart taste of dressing their hair, as follows:—The front hair is parted from the forehead, and is then raised and sustained by means of a comb made on purpose; the ends of this hair often fall in a curl or ringlet behind the

ears on each side, or they can be concealed behind the twist of the hair. The Marie Stuart coiffure is nearly the same, except that the hair is parted in the middle as for *bandeaux*, and then raised on each side on a small comb, which sustains the *rouleau* of hair. Puffed *bandeaux* are still more fashionable, this coiffure suiting a greater number of persons, and not requiring so young a face as the two preceding modes.

Dresses of heavy stuffs are rare in private drawingrooms, and much more frequently seen at subscription balls, at the Opera, or Jardin d'Hiver. Antique watered silk, figured pompadour, druggat, and lampas, attract by their wreaths of flowers; light net dresses, or mousselin, are rare.

Net dresses with two skirts are worn over a taffeta petticoat; the under and upper skirts decked with small flowers, each trimmed with a dark ribbon. Wide lace also is worn in profusion; and the front of the body is always covered with it as well as the sleeves. The skirts are often completely covered with two or three founces of English lace (application), or Alençon point; and these two kinds of lace are generally used for heavy silk stuffs.

We have little to say about walking dresses. The choicest stuffs for morning dresses are damask satinated Pekin taffeta, druggat, all in dark shades.

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Ribbon Head-dress, disposed in knots, with long ends falling on the shoulders.

Sortie de Bal.—White cachemere worked in front and down the sleeves; shade upon shade.

Dress of White Antique Watered Silk, ornamented with two founces



ANTIQUE WATERED SILK DRESS.



RIBBON HEAD-DRESS.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.



SORTIE DE BAL DRESS.

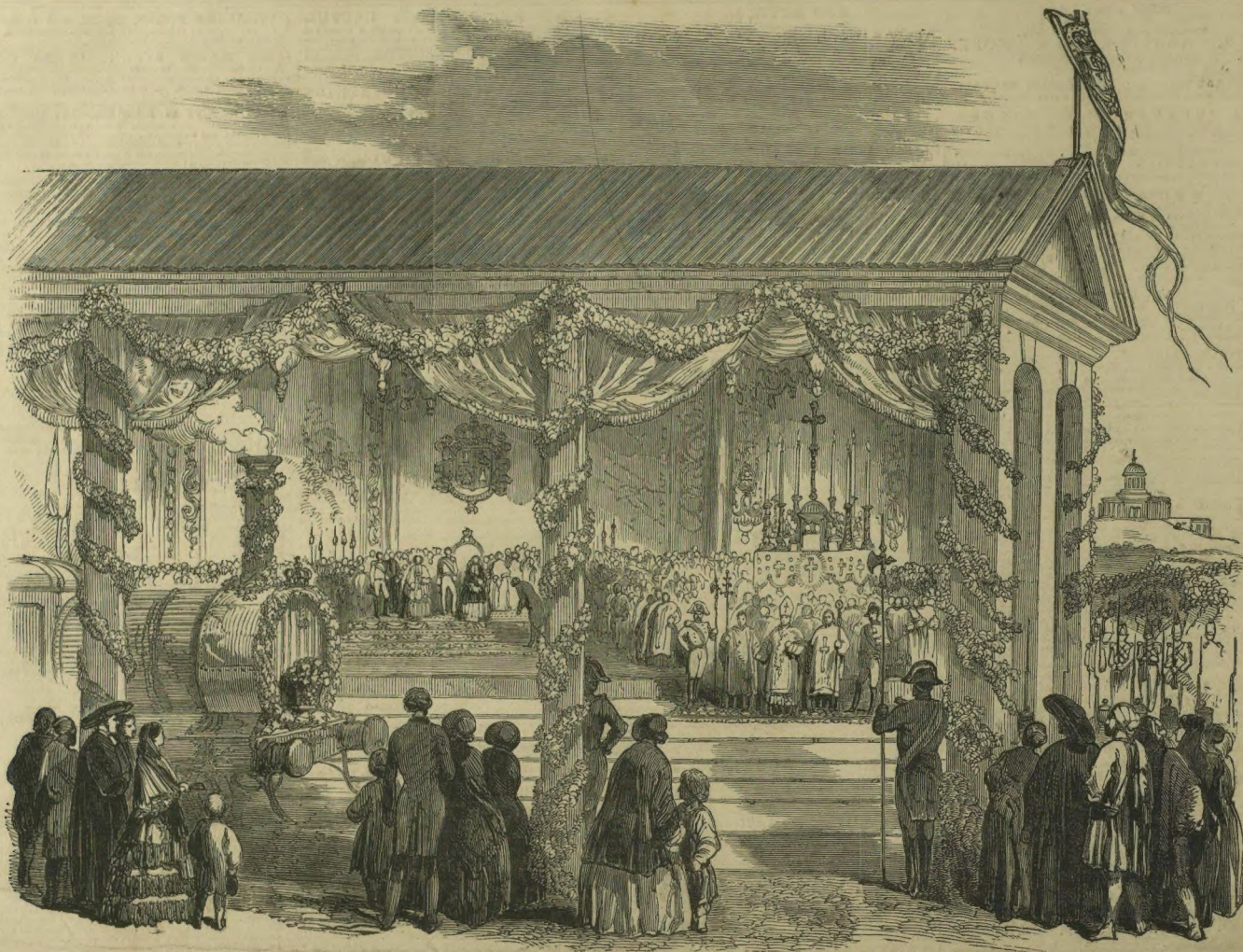


grotted.—Jan 24, at Philadelphia, U S, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Capt S H Paisaret.—  
On the 21st inst, at Edlesbro' Vicarage, aged 22, William Bruton, fourth son of the Rev Wil-  
son Bruton, B.A., at Exeter, of Wiltshire. Deceased at Tottenham, Eng.









OPENING OF THE MADRID AND ARANJUEZ RAILWAY.

### INAUGURATION OF THE MADRID AND ARANJUEZ RAILWAY.

The grand ceremony of the inauguration of the new line of Railway from Madrid to Aranjuez took place on Sunday, the 27th ult. The line commenced at the end of the promenade Las Delicias, which is a continuation of the Prado, upon the right bank of the Manzanares, a river or torrent in the winter, and a ravine almost dry in the summer. The environs of Madrid are dreary and parched, so that in the fifteen leagues which divide Aranjuez from the capital there are only two villages and one hamlet. In approaching Aranjuez, the Railway crosses the river Jarama, which empties itself into the Tagus. Aranjuez is a town containing 12,000 inhabitants during the two months' residence here of the Spanish Court; during the remainder of the year it is comparatively a desert.

Early in the morning of inaugurating the Railway, the Madrid terminus was besieged by immense crowds of persons, who came from all parts of the city and its environs to assist at the spectacle. An altar was prepared for the benediction of the locomotive engines by the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo. Towards noon the trumpets and band of the garrison, and a salvo of artillery, announced the arrival of the Queen Isabel II., accompanied by the King Consort, the Queen Mother, and the rest of the Royal family. Her Majesty was received at the terminus by the director, Señor Salamanca, the sub-directors, the civil engineers, deputations from the Senate and Congress, several dignitaries of the Church, including the Archbishop of Toledo, the civil and military authorities of Madrid, several foreign ministers, and a brilliant gathering of the rank, fashion, and beauty of Madrid. After the ceremony of the benediction of the locomotives had been performed by the Archbishop, the Queen, followed by this splendid crowd, set out for Aranjuez in magnificent carriages. The principal ones are called the Isabel, Madridena, Cristina, Francisco de Asis, and Anonima. The Royal carriage is a marvel of luxury and elegant decoration, in which arabesque predominates. The journey to Aranjuez was accomplished in one hour and a quarter; and enthusiasm similar to that expressed on the departure of the train from Madrid welcomed its arrival at Aranjuez. In one of the carriages was the chorus of the Madrid Opera. A magnificent *déjeuner* was prepared at Aranjuez for the illustrious passengers; after partaking of which they returned to Madrid. At night the line was illuminated by several thousand torches, carried by the troops of the garrison, stationed ten paces from each other; and in the evening there was an illumination in Madrid.

Her Majesty has since conferred the title of Count upon M. Salamanca, the Director of the Railway.

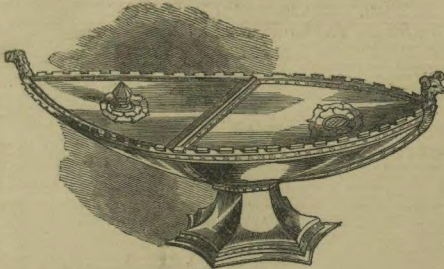
**AN IMPROVED SYSTEM OF WORKING RAILWAYS.**—The advantages of one gauge for all railways, and the inconvenience arising from having a broken gauge, are very great. Unfortunately, however, our different engineers and different companies thought only of their peculiar views on their own presumed advantages, and they have constructed a considerable number of lines, the traffic of which must pass from one to the other, of different gauges. The evil is done, and the proper subject now for consideration is how to make it as light as possible and remove it as soon as possible. To these points, Benjamin Smith, Esq., of Carnarvon, has turned his attention, and, assuming that the broad gauge is the best, comes to the conclusion, after much investigation, that the narrow gauge can be cheaply and easily converted into the broad gauge by laying down rails of the seven feet width on the outer sides of the present narrow gauge rails, removing the narrow gauge rails when the traffic should be permanently adapted to the broad gauge. To this gauge he proposes to adapt carriages of new form, of considerable length, but reduced in height and width, so that they might be used on the broad gauge of the present narrow gauge lines, without altering the breadth and height of the way. The plan seems feasible, but it is hardly within our province to pronounce a positive opinion of its practicability. To ensure the well working of plans which look remarkably well on paper so many minute circumstances must combine, that, unless we saw the present scheme carried out, we should scarcely venture to say that it is excellent. Mr. Smith's pamphlet we can, however, without hesitation, affirm, is worthy of being read and studied by all who take any interest in the question of how the broad and narrow gauges may be assimilated, and, for practical purposes, reduced to one.

**GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The fifty-second half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at their offices, 71, Lombard-street; John Wilkin, Esq., in the chair. The report of the directors, and a statement of the accounts for the year ending the 31st December last, were read to the meeting. The report, which was very satisfactory, was unanimously adopted by the proprietors. A dividend of ten per cent., and bonus of 2s. 6d. per share, were declared, and the credentials of the shareholders voted to the chairman and directors for their able management of the company's affairs.

### RELIC FOUND IN WHITTLESEA MERE.

A VARIETY of interesting relics have lately been found in Whittlesea Mere, in Cambridgeshire; and among them the remarkable object here engraved. It is of silver, of a boat-like shape, resting on an elegant hexagonal base. All the ornaments (which are of silver gilt) are most elaborately and delicately made out, and the whole is in beautiful preservation. It is furnished with one lid. It was found in the draining of the Mere, and is the property of William Wells, Esq., of Holme Wood-house, the Lord of the Manor, at whose expense this great undertaking of the draining is chiefly being executed. This vessel has been conjectured to be a salt-cellar; but, with more probability, a case for containing incense. Its length is eleven inches.

Among other objects found in the Mere, are a silver censer, of beautiful workmanship, and well preserved; a silver chandelier, having on it a representation of Peterborough Cathedral; also some Roman ware, curiosities, old swords and iron ornaments, and crockery of all descriptions. The draining off of the water is now finished; but large dykes are being cut, and articles are constantly being turned up, many of them valuable.



SILVER RELIC FOUND IN WHITTLESEA MERE.

The Correspondent who has favoured us with this information suggests that the 'rams' heads at either end of the above vessel may have reference to Ramsey, to whose Abbey this article may have belonged?

### THE RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL CENSUS.

THE Census, to be taken on the 31st inst., promises to be a very complete account of our vast population. It will comprise all the usual information of the number, sex, and age of all the people on that day; of their occupations and pursuits; where born (if farmers, the number of acres they occupy, and the number of labourers they employ); it will record the cases of the blind, and of the deaf and dumb; moreover, it will furnish us, according to five additional forms just issued by the Registrar-General, with information of the number of places for public religious worship and education in Great Britain. Of all churches and chapels of the Establishment, it will inform us where they are situated, when and under what circumstances consecrated or licensed, how they are endowed; and how the cost of erection was defrayed; how they are endowed; the number of sittings in the building, distinguishing free from other sittings, and available space; the estimated number of the congregation on Sunday the 30th instant; and the average number of the congregation, distinguishing Sunday scholars. Of other places of worship information will be given, of their name and title, where situated, the religious denomination they belong to, when erected, whether separate or entire buildings or otherwise, whether used exclusively as places of worship or not, the number of free and other sittings they contain, and space available for sitting and standing room; the estimated number of persons attending Divine worship on the 30th instant; and the average number of attendants, distinguishing Sunday scholars. All this information is requested to be supplied, duly attested by the ministers, churchwardens, deacons, or other authorised officers of the several churches, chapels, and places of worship.

Concerning education, the master or mistress, or other principal teacher of every school in which daily tuition is carried on, is required to state the name and place of the school, the date of its establishment, whether or not the school-house be held on trust for the purpose, whether the school be a private establishment or subjected to any or what governors, what religious denomination it is connected with, the size of the school-room, the number and age of the scholars, whether male or female; the average number of scholars during five years, whether they have attended other schools, and how many have left school in the period; an exact description of what they are taught, and how many acquire each different branch of knowledge, distinguishing the sex of the scholars; number and remuneration of the teachers, stating whether houses or apartments are provided for them; the number of monitors, whether paid or not; by whom the school and scholars are examined; the different classes of scholars are to be distinguished, whether boarders, weekly boarders, day boarders, or day scholars. The masters or mistresses are also requested to state the income of the school during the year ending December 31, 1850, distinguishing the different sources of permanent endowment, voluntary contributions, grants from Government, rates or assessments, payments by scholars, school fees, and any other sources; also the expense of the school during the same period. There is to be also a return of evening schools and of Sunday schools, detailing in like manner the particulars of them, such as how many scholars attend them, whether agricultural labourers, farm-servants, domestic servants or artisans, number of teachers, number of scholars on the books, amount of the expense, and how it is defrayed. Further, there is to be a return of all the literary and scientific societies, describing the governing bodies, the general character and principal rules of the societies, number of volumes in their libraries, nature of their museums or collections; how often public lectures are delivered, terms of admission, whether gratuitous or otherwise; and the number of members at the time of making the return, distinguishing proprietary, annual, quarterly, and other members. The master and mistress of the evening schools are required to make the returns. The returns from the Sunday-schools and the literary societies are not required from any particular persons; but the persons making them are to state in what capacity they give the information. There seem to be no penalties imposed for not making these returns, for the first two of the five forms of which we have copied the leading directions, say, "You are requested to insert or cause to be inserted in the manner directed by the instructions within contained, full and accurate information respecting each of the particulars in the said schedule mentioned or referred to, in compliance with the Act of 13 & 14 Vict., c. 63, for taking account of the population of Great Britain;" and all of them state, that "the return is required to enable the Secretary of State to complete the Census, but it is not intended that all the particulars contained in it should be separately published."

Each form is signed "George Graham, Registrar-General," and "Approved G. Grey, the Secretary of State." If all these particulars be obtained, this will be the most complete description of our population ever formed. Similar descriptions, and, perhaps, even more complete in some points, have already been obtained, and will again be obtained in the present year for Ireland; and the past and present condition of that country titles us to warn our readers that such statistical enumerations, however gratifying to the statesman or the political arithmetician, do not constitute, and perhaps contribute very little to social welfare.

**STATISTICS OF BANKRUPTCY.**—In Lord Brougham's bill for the extension of county courts jurisdiction some interesting information is given as to the number of bankruptcies from the year 1843. In the year ending the 11th of November, 1843, there were 558 bankrupts in London and 712 in the country, making 1270; in 1844, 598 in London and 511 in the country, making 1107; in 1845, 611 in London and 529 in the country, making 1140; in 1846 there were 708 in London and 787 in the country, making 1495; in 1847 there were 824 in London and 892 in the country, making 1716; in 1848, 850 in London and 1050 in the country, making together 1900; and in 1849, 813 in London and 731 in the country, making 1544; making in the seven years 10,100 bankrupts, consisting of 4858 in London and 5242 in the country—being an average of 694 in a year in London and 749 in the country, or 1443 bankruptcies a year. In the year ending the 11th November last there were 413 in London and 495 in the country, making 837, or a falling off in the year, as compared with the average of seven years, of 282 in London and 324 in the country, or 606 a year.

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